

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1885

NUMBER 19

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.

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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio 6:40 a.m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:33 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a.m., Lafayette (Queluz) 12:30 p.m., Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios 12:45 p.m., Barra 1:15 p.m., Arruda 1:30 p.m., P & Rio RR, 6 p.m. Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Lafayette 9 a.m., Porto Novo 12:15 p.m.; arriving at Barra 1:15 p.m. and Rio 2:12 p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano. Rio das Flores line at Commerce. Until January 1st, São Paulo, Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio das Flores. From São Paulo, Rezende e Araras line at Lapa. From Rio Novo, Rezende e Araras line at Sítio das Flores. From São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 6:40 a.m.; arriving at Barra 9:15 a.m., Porto Novo (central line) 9:20, Cachoeira 9:30 a.m., Pau Brasil 9:38 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 9:34 a.m., Porto Novo 9:45 a.m.; arriving at Barra 11:32 and 11:38 p.m., Rio 11:38 p.m. Stop at all stations. From Rio Novo, Cachoeira branch to Sampaio, and Macaé branch at Belém. Daily train to Rio Novo, Rezende e Araras line at Lapa.

Mixed Train: Leaves Rio at 8:30 a.m., and 10:27, the first going to Estação Rio and the second to Barra do Pirá.

CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterópolis (Sant'Anna) 7:15 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12:25, Cachoeira 1 hour 15 min., from Cantagallo 2:45 and Macaé 3:48 p.m. Return train leaves Macaé 8:30, Cordero 9:18 and Nova Friburgo 12:25 p.m., arriving at Niterópolis 4:35 p.m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R.—Trains leave the Station at Coqueiros 7:15 a.m., arriving at Rio 10:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m., and 2:30, 3:30 and 5:30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 p.m. and 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on weekdays.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave Trajano Maub 12:45 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m. week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

GAHINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua das Beneditinas.

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Dr. ALEXANDRE CALAFAT—Surgeon and Physician—Office, Rua Primeiro de Maio No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m. Residence: Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. FAIRBAIRN, M. D., Edin.: Surgeon and Physician—Office: Rua 1º de Maio, No. 49 from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Carlota, Botafogo, Mell. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of New York.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs; list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of weights and measures, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1885.

Mr. A. J. Lamoureux having returned to this city, after an absence of several months, begs to announce that he has resumed the editorial management of this journal. The commercial department will remain under the direction of Mr. J. M. Wright as before.

THE result of the 1884-85 coffee crop becomes a subject for remark and offers a further proof of how necessary it has become that some system be organized, through which a fairly correct estimate of the probable out-turn of a crop may be arrived at. We have had no syndicate in Rio during the past year, and the stock held by the banks for account of the defenders of Brazilian interests has been shipped, whether for realization, or as legitimate purchases, we are not prepared to state. We were persuaded so far back as October last that the estimate of 3½ million bags as the probable out-turn of the 1884-85 crop was erroneous, but our information was against our persuasion and we could only repeat what was reported to us. The crop year shows receipts of over 4 millions of bags and furnishes yet another factor for discriminating estimates based upon information furnished by interested parties, such as planters and their immediate representatives, the factors. The explanations given for the large receipts, when the crop was considered a small one, were that the planters were pressed by their factors and obliged to market their crops as rapidly as possible; very favorable weather had assisted to prepare the crop for market; every excuse was offered, except the principal one, that the planters and their representatives were in league to endeavor by unreliable information to influence consuming markets and thus re-coup a part at least of losses made in their patriotic attempt to prop up prices. We defy any disinterested person to dispute our assertion, that there is a systematic attempt, year by year, to blind exporters as to the coffee crops. The factors, who are in direct communication with the planters, are directly interested in maintaining prices, and amusing results, at times, occur. It is not new that a crop has been represented at 200 per cent, less than a preceding one, nor that a planter declaring his own crop to be above an average one, asserts that his neighbors are suffering from all the ills to which coffee planters are liable. The constant recurrence of this questionable

policy will ultimately entirely discredit all estimates as to growing crops, and the prompt action of all interested in the trade to the end of correcting the evil becomes yearly more and more necessary. That fairly reliable information can be obtained is certain; but this can not be obtained through the means at present in use. We offer a suggestion to exporters. There are important firms whose business is to furnish machines and tools to the planters; these firms have agencies in all, or nearly all, the agricultural centres and having no interest whatever in anything but the quantity of a growing crop, can if so inclined furnish such information as can be relied upon with tolerable security. It is useless for an exporter to visit a coffee producing district. The experts employed by the banks are far from infallible in their estimates of a growing crop, and how much less must be an exporter whose experience of the article consists in grading it after preparation for market. The crop estimates are generally, we repeat, based upon reports from individuals interested in keeping up prices. We do not intend to charge direct falsehood upon any one, but tendency to attempt to influence others to our own advantage is only human, and this tendency is certainly marked when coffee crop estimates are in question. Some solution seems absolutely necessary; we make our suggestion and leave the matter in the hands of those who are more intimately connected with the business.

We regret to announce that the roving commission sent out from Washington to develop commercial relations with Central and South America has at last met with an unexpected and somewhat unpleasant experience in the way of a shipwreck. As Mr. Mantellini would say, the experience was "dennimmo mois," and will probably dampen its ardor not a little. Whether the valuable statistics and studies made during its abbreviated visits to the various capitals of South America were lost we can not say, but it is to be presumed that they were. Should it transpire that the official records of the commission have been lost, the loss will be simply irreparable, for since the time of Mr. Fraileich the South American continent has not been officially circumnavigated. The need of such an undertaking was beginning to be felt with painful distinctness. Nothing pleases the South American mind better than an official visit coupled with a promise of increased trading facilities. Then, too, the spectacle of a grave gentleman travelling about with the great seal of state in his pocket and with a gigantic load of official dignity and responsibility on his shoulders, is one that always draws, whatever may be the purpose. If therefore the valuable records of this commission have been lost and if the American government still holds to the belief that a flourishing foreign trade is to be built up by an act of parliament, we hope that another commission will be supplied with credentials and started out on its travels. And then, to pacify the unsatisfied children of the eastern coast, let the next commission come this way first. A few hours in Buenos Aires and Montevideo, and the half-realized glimpse which was permitted us here, have wholly failed to satisfy our hungering souls. In the way of trade-creating commissions, we want more of them and at shorter intervals. It may be that the same and even better information can be obtained at home, but there's no spectacular effect in a prosy investigation of that character! Then, too, the oftener such commissions are sent out, the more need of others in the future—and that means credentials and appropriations ad libitum.

THE present aspect of the emancipation question is one which deserves the serious attention of the public. It ought to be obvious that the Saraiva project is really a step backward, and, if adopted, will be nothing less than an obstacle to any early settlement of the question. The policy of attaching reactionary penal legislation to the smallest concession that can possibly be made, is one which none but a blinded slaveholding class could have invented, and is but one more illustration of the fact that the emancipation of slaves can not safely be left to the action of those interested in their retention. It is simply the repetition of events which have occurred again and again—and always with the same results. We can not but feel that it will be a serious mistake for any abolitionist to accept this measure, even as a "half-loaf," for its adoption will, while it gives but the minimum of emancipation, serve only to bind them hand and foot in any future legislation.

The indemnity clause certainly ought not to be adopted, for not only are the masters not entitled to indemnification for their sexagenarian slaves who have paid for themselves over and over again through years of forced and hopeless toil, but the country can not possibly pay the money. Aside from the capital invested in commerce and a small amount invested in industrial enterprises, the planters are the only persons in Brazil who are property holders. They of course do not propose to take the indemnity from one pocket in order to put it in the other, and as for squeezing more out of the poor people through taxes on imports, it can not be done. Taxation is already heavier than the people can bear. Besides that, the adoption of this indemnity clause will establish a precedent which, to be consistent, must be extended to every emancipation measure hereafter, and that is a step to which abolitionists who care for the financial interests of the country should not commit themselves. The indemnity clause and the 5% additional on the imports now levied should be opposed by every abolitionist in the General Assembly.

Then, besides, under no circumstance should the abolitionists permit the penal clause of the Saraiva project to pass, for it will certainly lead to trouble incalculable. The slightest incident will be used by rabid slaveholders to bring action against abolitionists and others for the harboring or aiding of runaway slaves, and in districts where the courts are nothing more than plantation appendages, there will be very little justice for those accused. There is most assuredly not enough of emancipation in this project to leaven the iniquities which it contains, and it should therefore be thrown out without the slightest ceremony.

THE position of the abolitionists on the Saraiva project was clearly defined yesterday [3rd] by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco in a speech of marked brilliancy and strength. He very truthfully characterized it as a step backwards and as the graveyard of sexagenarian slaves. It was really a critical moment in the career of the emancipation movement, as well as in that of the speaker himself, and we are glad that he had the courage and foresight to make a decided stand against the measure. If now the Associação Commercial, which has been asked to take action in the matter, will pursue the same course, we shall begin to feel that the cause is once more on the right way toward an early and satisfactory solution.

THERE is an implicit belief among good people everywhere that "figures never lie"—the belief probably growing out of the

idea that a number represents an abstract quantity which can not possibly be changed. A very superficial study of some of the official reports lying upon our table, however, is more than enough to dispel such an illusion. One instance in particular—and it is one which has special claims upon our attention because it enables us to disprove in part a very damaging charge against the honesty of the Brazilian people—will serve as a fair example. In his recent *relatório* the minister of finance makes the following statement regarding the use of revenue stamps during the past ten years:

Among the advantages arising from the production of these articles [postage and revenue stamps] here may be remarked that there results an increase of revenue from the use of postage and revenue stamps made according to the system adopted by the worthy director of the Mint, arising from the fiscal properties which they possess, for they can not be cleaned without detection nor be used more than once, thus preventing attempts at fraud.

This zealous functionary has therefore rendered an important service to the state by giving such sensitiveness to postage and revenue stamps.

As proof of the advantage above alluded to, the following statement is to the purpose:

Value of American manufactured stamps used during five years 1874-1879.	14,037,452\$600
Value of those manufactured in the country used during an equal period, 1879-1884.	17,017,774 000
Difference.	2,980,321\$400
or an average increase of 600,000\$000 per annum.	

As no other reason is given for the increased sale of revenue stamps than the above, the conclusion is perfectly justified that the minister attributes the whole of the increase to the impossibility of washing cancelled stamps of the new issue. If this statement be true and there is no other cause for the increase but the inability of dishonest persons to use "washed stamps," then it must be admitted that the number of persons engaged in such fraudulent practices is an alarmingly high one—for the average of washed stamps so used is nearly 18 percent of the total. We can hardly believe that the minister entertains so low an opinion of the character of the Brazilian people, for it means that one man out of every six is dishonest, or that one transaction out of every six is fraudulent. If society has reached so critical a state as this, if there is so debased a sense of honor and uprightness as this statement implies, then there is little hope for the country until new blood and new ideas shall have had ample time to regenerate the people. Bad as the present state of society may be and common as this practice of washing cancelled revenue stamps may have been, we are certain that the minister of finance and his figures have done a very great injustice. It must be admitted that there has been some increase in business during these ten years, consequently a larger number of stamps are used. To deny this would be to advocate an absolute stagnation in business during the last half of the period in question. Then, too, the character of the stamps now made is a sufficient cause for a largely increased sale, and for the simple reason that the worthless paper used and the softness of the gum employed are constantly leading to their destruction before even the chance of using them has occurred. Pinch two of them together ever so lightly on a warm day and the result is the loss of one or both. There is probably not a person in Brazil who has undertaken to carry these new revenue stamps in his pocket who has not suffered loss from this cause. The worthlessness of the material used may therefore be considered a fruitful cause of this increased sale of stamps, and, in the absence of any provisions for the redemption of such useless stamps, a dishonest tax upon a helpless people.

THE *a pedido* section of the *Jornal do Comercio* of the 2nd instant—which after all is the nearest approach to a news department that our great contemporary has yet been able to establish—contains a very interesting extract from a French court record* of the 30th March last, in which something of the true inwardness of the gas contract award of last year is brought to light. It appears that the proposal made by Sr. Bustamante was for a French capitalist named Betzold, who authorized the former to make the conditional deposit of 50,000\$ with the proposal, and agreed to furnish funds up to 1,000,000 francs "for securing the support of influential persons whose intervention could facilitate the acquisition of the enterprise." With this understanding, the terms of which were specified in writing, Sr. Bustamante made the preliminary deposit and secured the award—presumably, of course, by liberal promises as to the future distribution of the 1,000,000 francs. When the second deposit was called for, however, M. Betzold seems to have lost courage and failed to come up to the mark, causing Sr. Bustamante to lose both his contract and his deposit of 50,000\$. The latter therefore sues the former for this sum, with interest from February 27, 1884, which the court allows, and for the promised sum of 1,000,000 francs which he declares that he distributed in promissory notes "*with the personages whose influence it was deemed necessary to conciliate,*" which the court very properly declines to consider. Further comment on the gas contract award of 1884 is unnecessary, as also upon the disinterested motives of certain officials who, apparently, had so great an interest in the gas consumers of this city. Let us hope that the present contract has been awarded on a very different basis.

We see by this morning's papers that attention was called to this matter in the Senate yesterday when much indignation was expressed against the author of so damaging a statement. The minister of foreign affairs, while denouncing the reflection thus cast upon the honor and integrity of Brazilians, promised to get all the papers and lay them before the Senate. In addition to this the minister of agriculture has issued an order prohibiting the admission of Sr. Bustamante into his department, which under the circumstances is a very commendable precaution. A man with a million francs in his pocket is a very dangerous person to have the run of any public department. We would suggest, however, that the indignation and reprisals be not confined solely to the man who paid bribes, but also to the men who received them. If we mistake not some of Bustamante's notes went to protest here and it ought to be very easy to find out in whose favor they were drawn.

THAT the issue of paper money is absolutely necessary to meet engagements of the Treasury is undeniable, and our colleague, the *Jornal do Comercio*, has very well put the fact, but what we most decidedly object to is that, as proposed, the law will constitute the Treasury a bank of issue, it being already one of deposit. It would be infinitely better, and this is generally recognized, to allow this question of paper money to be regulated by banks and bankers. So soon as the necessities of any State oblige it to declare that mere promises to pay are become a legal tender for the settlement of debts incurred, these obligations should be surrounded by as many guarantees as possible; this necessity does not seem to be recognized by the authorities

of his country. The dangers that may possibly arise when the Treasury possesses the power of granting facilities in the matter of loaning money are incalculable; for the government, professedly representing the views of the country, being liberal to-day and conservative to-morrow, each minister of finance may, we do not say he will, show a tendency to favor such institutions or individuals as are of his political persuasion, or even deserving of his personal consideration. The issue of legal tender paper money is unquestionably the last resort of a State in difficulties, and this present issue is nothing less than a confession that Brazil is unable to avail of its credit, but must use the expedient of a forced loan. The unadvisedness of this step is patent to all, for Brazil is not without resources upon which money could be raised under certain but not onerous conditions. The *brios* of the country, we understand, will allow of no consideration of a proposal for alienating the D. Pedro II railway, which as shown by published figures does not produce sufficient revenue to meet the interest upon the capital employed therein. So be it, let the taxpayers enjoy the pleasure of possession of their costly railway; but our often repeated appeals for a national bank law offend the *brios* of no one, and become daily more and more important as the necessities of the Treasury become more and more pressing. We feel convinced that a great internal loan at 5 per cent could be raised if a national bank law were passed, and that the effect of stimulating the establishment of banking institutions all over the Empire would be profitable seems to us undeniable. When legislators state that a great part of the Empire is entirely destitute of banking facilities, when the dislocation of currency through the movement of crops is used as a plea for the issue of more paper money, it certainly would seem time for a serious study of the banking question, and in the case of Brazil, the only possible solution is some adaptation of the national bank law. Under a law, such as we propose, the cash at the banks could never reach the absurd proportion to deposits that the minister of finance has pointed out; the law would fix a minimum, below which the cash should not descend. Under a law such as we propose every province requiring banking facilities would have the power of acquiring them, and if no attempt be made to this end, the proof would exist that no necessity was felt for such facilities. The dislocation of currency through crop movements would then be reduced to a minimum, for facilities in exchange being increased, the necessities of those provinces that now apply to the principal money market could be met by their own institutions, which under proper management would easily prepare for the calls upon their resources. Then the political feature of interesting every province in the welfare of the Empire, which would be created through its interest in the great loan we propose, becomes an important factor. We would no longer see the Amazon provinces complaining that for the remittances made to the Treasury, very poor satisfaction is received. We would have no reclamations that paper money current in Rio is not received in Bahia and Minas. The government will declare that this paper is not a legal tender, but that it is guaranteed by a deposit of government debt and its circulation all over the Empire is secured. How much better would be such a law, than the miserable embryo that is now before the Senate for a decision. The Treasury to issue money against deposited securities, a facility that can only be availed of by the banks in this city, or the legalization of the monopoly already enjoyed by

them in the financial movement of the Empire; whereas under a liberal and patriotic law every town in the country could, if so disposed, have its own bank with such a capital as would suffice to meet the fluctuating necessities of trade. We agree with the opponents of Sr. Saraiva's bill when they charge it with being hypocritical; for it certainly is as hypocritical a production as is possible. The government drains the bank resources and then proposes to advance funds to its creditors, which funds are to be re-loaned to the Treasury; a novelty in finance that has been reserved for Brazil. But if Sr. Saraiva will adopt, we do not say our idea, but that of his fellow countryman, Barão de Guahy, and produce a national bank law, we venture to prophesy that Greeks and Trojans will support him, and in addition to the laurels he has, or is to receive, as the reformer of the electoral law and the emancipator of the slaves, he will have those to be bestowed upon the statesman who solved the financial difficulties of his country.

O Páis, June 27th

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Another delayed-in-publication speech asks for information as to whether we are, or are not, in crisis; if this be at the banks, or at the Treasury; if it be financial, or commercial; if it be probable, or possible; if what is lacking is a want of money, or of current funds; if it arises from lack of credit, or from a lack of capital, etc., etc. The very devil, for account of Political Economy. The interesting feature, however, is when the speaker, tired of incriminating the banking institutions and the Treasury, falls afoul of all of us, by inquiring why we carry overplus money in our pocket-books, and move around with a resiny of nickels jingling in our pockets. So picturesque, so impressive is this episode *ad hominem*, that we can not resist the inclination to cite it word for word. The speaker, annoyed by the interruptions of the Conservative leader, blossoms [*abatida*] in this manner; the speaker is *Sr. Soares*:

"Our custom is to always have in our portfolios a reserve, and at times of such a sum as should be in the banks.

Sr. Andrade Figueira interrupts.

Sr. Soares.—I will let your Ex., for me a living example in these matters, an economist, a worker, methodical, has money at this moment in your pockets that should be in the banks.

Sr. Andrade Figueira.—I have my salary that I received yesterday, in my pocket.

Sr. Soares.—Your Ex. confesses that you have over 1,000\$ in your pocket.... It becomes therefore clear that we must increase and increase largely [the issue of paper money]."

Who can get out of such a scrape? Supply the bank portfolios with the contents of the pocket-book of individuals! To be prohibited from having in one's pocket more than one milreis for cigars and train fare! To be forbidden to carry home the salary, which must be immediately deposited in a pass-book at a bank!

Can this be the preliminary of some financial law, which, modelled upon sumptuary laws, will tend to prohibit the luxury of an assorted pocket-book? It is evident that if the *desideratum* of the noble introducer he realized, that we must deposit our surpluses in a bank, the crisis will become neither one at the Treasury nor at the banks; it will merely be a crisis in our own pockets.

There are now three sorghum sugar factories in Kansas, U. S. Last year they produced 600,000 lbs of sugar and 150,000 gallons of syrup. The product was manufactured from 19,000 tons of cane. It is estimated that each of the three factories will soon produce one million pounds of sugar annually. There may be a boom for a slight period in sorghum, but its culture heretofore has been impracticable. In this connection the statement of a German statistical authority concerning the continental beet-sugar production in 1884-'85 is significant:

	1884-'85. tons.	1883-'84. tons.
German Empire.....	1,150,000	986,403
France.....	325,000	473,676
Astro-Hungary.....	540,000	445,952
Russia and Poland.....	335,000	302,697
Belgium.....	90,010	108,586
Holland, etc.....	50,000	49,000
Total.....	2,490,000	2,360,314

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

June 22.—In the Senate, Sr. JUNQUEIRA in the discussion of the bill prolonging the Budget laws did not have a good opinion of the Santiago arbitration committee nor did the period of prorogation seem to him sufficient. Sr. CORREIA criticised various questions opened by the law as to the proportion of expenses to be incurred. Sr. RIBETRO DA LUZ replied for the budget commission and the minister of foreign affairs promised further explanations during the third discussion. In the Chamber, Deputy MARTIM FRANCISCO presented a memorial from the S. Paulo colonization society asking that civil marriages be instituted in that province. On the bill for issuing paper money Deputy LOURENÇO DE ALBUQUERQUE defended the government. The minister of agriculture presented projects to further increase the vote for the Mairi and Mamoré railway 100,000\$, for telegraphs 142,500\$, and for public works 107,000\$. The discussion of the bill for issuing 25,000,000\$ was resumed, Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA repeating the assertion that the Treasury, not the banks, required help; further that there was a superabundance of paper in circulation as is proved by the rates of exchange and the answers to certain questions proposed to bankers and merchants on the subject. He favored rather an issue of *apólices* for the last issue had been made in 1878; and as there was a demand for them, they were now become scarce in the market. Referring to a proposition made by the Bank of Brazil in 1878 to accept bonds at 5 per cent at 96, when at that time it was holding large amounts of government debt, he thought there could be no difficulty in consolidating the floating debt now. If the bank did not agree to it the government had only to announce the sale of *apólices* to receive all the money it required together with a premium. He said that with a known *debito* of 54,000,000\$ and two foreseen of 30,000,000\$ each, how could the government expect to retire these 25,000,000\$ of paper money within a year? He thought he had demonstrated that the project was a mere phantasy, invented perhaps by those interested in its becoming a law. Deputies ULVSES VIANNA and GOMES DE CASTRO spoke on the Navy bill.

June 23.—In the Senate, the bill prolonging the Budget laws for four months was read and ordered to be sent for Imperial sanction. Dr. Antonio Joaquim Gomes do Amaral was recognized Senator from Pará. In the Chamber, Deputy José MARLISSON moved for information as to the number of Senators who received half-pay, or pensions from government, whence arise these payments, their amounts and the period of payment. The Army bill passed and was ordered to be sent to the Senate. Deputy SOARES spoke on the bill for emitting paper money, and considered that the Treasury being the only source of issue, this should be in a position to confirm the issue to the necessities of the market. He said 3,000,000 inhabitants of the provinces of Minas Geraes, Goiás and Matto Grosso had no banking facilities. To an interruption he replied that the Treasury had become a banker under Liberals and Conservatives. As there are no banks of issue in Brazil he could not support the bill. He had not the necessary talents to ever become a minister; were he to assume office he would ask not for 25, but 50 or 100,000,000\$. The bill passed and was ordered to be sent to the Senate. The debate on the emancipation project was adjourned for three days, because of the probable absence of the president of the Council.

June 25.—No session in either House.

June 26.—In the Senate, Sr. OTTONI read a letter from a coffee planter in the municipality of Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, reporting the lynching of a slave by a body of 60 armed men, and the barbarous whipping of others by the same *Klu-Klux*, and presented a motion for information on the subject. No session in the Chamber.

June 27.—In the Senate, BARÃO DA LAGUNA, JUNQUEIRA, the minister of marine and CORREIA spoke on the Navy bill, which was passed in second discussion. In the Chamber, there was no session.

June 30.—In the Senate, the Budget committee reported in favor of the issue of 25,000,000\$ of paper money. The Navy bill passed and was ordered to be sent for the Imperial sanction. In the Chamber, Deputy MAC DOWELL referred to the murder, by police authorities, of a Portuguese merchant in Pará, and asked for information. The S. Paulo deputies proposed amendments to the emancipation project. Deputy BERNARDO DE MENDONÇA SORRINHO repeated the ideas of the conservative party, that the Rio Branco law could solve the emancipation question and provoked an interruption from the premier that, if the Chamber did not, the country would decide the emancipation question. Deputy CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA, who was minister of war in the Dantas cabinet, defended with considerable ability his late colleagues.

* The Sena Commercial Tribunal; audience of 30th March, 1885; M. Hervieu, presiding.

July 1.—There was no quorum in the Senate. In the Chamber, Deputy JOSÉ MARIANO spoke on provincial questions. Deputy ANTONIO PRADO defined his position on the emancipation law, and repeated the conservative view that is necessary. Sr. SARAIWA, the president of the council, asked pardon for having been rather hasty in his interruptions yesterday and replied to the criticisms on his project. The minister was much interrupted.

July 2.—There was no quorum in the Senate. In the Chamber, a reference was made to Boucaud, which seems to be an extremely disorderly locality. Deputies PORTELLA and MONTANDON spoke on the emancipation project and Deputy BEZERRA DE MENEZES on the proposed additional credit for the lazaretto.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit notes have been introduced into Ceará by some horse buyers.

—It is once more announced that Santos and São Paulo are to be united by telephone.

—The sessions of the Bahia provincial assembly have been prorogued to the 15th inst.

—There were heavy rains at Fortaleza, Ceará, on the 12th, and 13th ult., thus dispelling many fears of a dangerous drought.

—Our esteemed contemporary, the *Correio Paulistano*, entered upon its 30th year on the 27th ult. May its shadow never grow less!

—According to the budget recently presented to the Bahia provincial assembly for the fiscal year 1885-86 the expenditures are estimated at 3,843,402\$834, and the receipts at 3,253,814\$332, leaving a deficit of 607,588\$502.

—A merchant of Campos, Rio de Janeiro, went to the funeral session in honor of Victor Hugo. The thieves thereupon celebrated a festive session in his store. Result, a loss in goods and in money of 600\$000.

—O País hears from Maranhão that the lazaretto built there about six months ago at a cost of 10,000\$ has come to grief. Built of wood, and probably jobbed, we cannot express any surprise at the result.

—A slave, who appears (on the register?) as aged 60 years, is declared by the president of the municipal chamber of Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro, to be vigorous and worth \$1000 per diem. When did he come from Africa?

—A musical composition has been dedicated to the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro called; *March, Cesario Albuin*. As a colleague wittily suggests, it might be understood as a suggestion that the said move his quarters.

—The provincial papers will get themselves into trouble yet. A Macaé paper says the collector at Valença, Rio de Janeiro, had disappeared leaving a deficit of 50,000\$, but a city colleague says it did not come off at Valença. Geographical question apparently.

—The construction of the state telegraph line through Piauí, Maranhão and Pará is reported to be progressing as rapidly as the natural difficulties of the route will permit. Work will be begun on the line between Pará and Vizeu, province of Pará, during the present month. It is expected to connect with the projected American cable at Vizeu.

—A fatal accident occurred in a sugar mill at Santa Barbara, São Paulo, on the 18th ult., Mr. Robert Miller being caught in the machinery and having one of his legs crushed. He lived six days after the injury. Mr. Miller was well known in Santos where he had been in the employ of the Lidgewood Manufacturing Co. He was an American, 30 years of age, and married.

—A slave was shot and killed on the Icicaba plantation of Sr. José Vergueiro, in São Paulo, on the 24th ult. because he had entered the orchard to steal mandioca. It certainly seems like a very small offense for so severe a punishment. The question naturally arises, however, why it is that killing is permitted for a petty theft of this character, when men who rob the state and public companies of large amounts, are allowed to go wholly unpunished?

—A curious case is now before the Alagoas courts on a charge of "slave stealing." On the 14th ult. three or four slaves appeared in the streets of Maceió wearing heavy chains fastened to their ankles. Some indignant citizens took them to a blacksmith shop and had the chains cut off. A subscription was then started for the purpose of purchasing the liberty of the slaves, which had reached something over 1,000\$ at latest accounts. The master of three of the slaves, Sr. Jacintho Alves da Silva, however, did not propose to accept any such intervention, and accordingly brought action against some of the citizens concerned for "stealing slaves." The case was tried on the 24th ult. and was dismissed.

—The *Província* of São Paulo reports a band of over a hundred Gypsies encamped near Capapava.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* on the 3rd gives a memorandum of the liberation of 117 slaves in the provinces at a total cost of 36,889\$.

—For the emancipation of slaves by the state fund the highest average price paid by the provinces is that of Minas Geraes, 909\$000, and lowest that of Ceará, 174\$000. The average thus far for the whole empire is 663\$000.

—The Campinas, S. Paulo, municipal council has resolved to issue 2000 municipal bonds of 200\$ each, at 9% per annum, and redeemable by lot within 12 years, in order to realize the 400,000\$ loan which it has been authorized to make.

—Two English engineers are reported to be making surveys on the Rio Doce, province of Espírito Santo, for the purpose of establishing a navigation service on that river. It may have been forgotten, but this very thing was done over 40 years ago, and without other result than that the enterprise died.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The April traffic receipts of the Bahia Central railway were 41,404\$560, expenses 37,640\$800.

—The June traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 144,275\$410. Expenses not given.

—The April traffic receipts of the Sohral [State] railway were 2,255\$140 and expenses 12,173\$825.

—The April traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway were 2,235\$530 and expenses 19,298\$127.

—The May traffic receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway were 96,026\$870; expenses are not published.

—The April traffic receipts of the Baturité railway were 19,925\$066 and expenses 15,192\$984. The road is government property.

—The accidents on the D. Pedro II railway during the year 1884 were 69, of which 19 caused deaths. Only 5 passengers were wounded, none killed. The number of passengers using the line being estimated at 3,125,127, the result seems very satisfactory, in proving carelessness.

—According to the *Railway Times* the receipts of the British parcels post for the first quarter of 1885 amounted to £114,247, or £16,217 more than for the same period of 1884. Of the receipts the postoffice takes 45 per cent. and the railways 55% or £51,411 and £62,836 respectively.

—The government refuses the application of the representative of the Cacau and Uruguayan railway to fix the definite capital at 16,516,900\$, declaring that the capital would only be fixed upon the revision in the department of the estimates and gave the company three months for deciding whether it would accept or refuse this estimate.

—The director of the Dom Pedro II railway has had some bricks of the lining of the great tunnel on that road, which were laid in 1864, extracted and finds them perfect. Stone linings however do not give the same result; the infiltration of water damaging them considerably. The question to decide is whether bricks alone are to be used in the lining of tunnels.

—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Rio Claro railway company on the 26th ult., it was resolved to increase the capital of the company from 3,000,000\$ to 5,000,000\$, to authorize the directors to contract for the immediate construction of the line beyond Brotas, to incorporate the shares corresponding to 700,000\$ subscribed and paid in for the Brotas branch beginning July 1st, and to formally inaugurate the Brotas branch on July 1st.

—Including the cost of the line from Carandaby to Lafayette the following shows the capital employed in the D. Pedro II railway :

<i>Yank line:</i>	
1st section.....	7,839,613\$910
2nd do.....	13,519,771 955
3rd do.....	4,730,264 528
4th do.....	11,928,429 918
5th do (to Lafayette).....	19,006,302 932
Santa Cruz branch.....	1,174,621 694
Macaé do.....	61,837 937
São Paulo do.....	10,362,941 470
Poco Novo da Cunha do.....	5,323,684 122
Paty do Alferes (surveys).....	11,678 770
Stations.....	8,596,355 205
Shops and Stores.....	2,793,016 887
Rolling stock.....	8,549,676 057
Furniture, etc.....	354,494 815
Sundries.....	200,600 590
	94,453,200 780
Matrielle on hand.....	1,193,122 869
	95,648,323\$649

The line in traffic measures 724,908 metres.

—The traffic receipts for April of the Great Western of Brazil [Recife and Limeiro] railway were 17,262\$840, expenses 27,601\$160.

—By imperial decree dated April 25th and published in the *Diário Oficial* of 30th ult., the *regulamento* for the management of the State railways was approved.

DOM PEDRO II RAILWAY.

The *Jornal do Comércio* of the 24th ult., in defending the refusal of the director of this railway to further reduce freights on live stock, concludes the article as follows :

On one side the reported prosperity that the railway has enjoyed, and on the other interests of real necessity have caused in late years considerable reductions in the tariffs of our principal railway, the only one, for any time, producing a revenue equivalent to the interest on the capital employed, the true origin of which should be gathered from the register of public debt. That prosperity needs now proper (*habits*) terms for its expression, and reduced freights, although justifiable, have concurred to a great extent in causing the road to become an unremunerative industrial enterprise. In 1883 alone the reduction in the freight on coffee cost the State a sacrifice of over 700,000\$, further aggravated by a decrease of 8,000 tons in the quantity transported. In 1884 the quantity of coffee further decreased 8,200 tons and the reduction in the tariff must have cost about 700,000\$. As, when freights are in question, only complaints are heard, and as it is the general opinion that the Dom Pedro II railway goes from better to better, the following figures are not out of place :

year	gross revenue	expenses	nett revenue
1880....	11,250,520	5,256,365	5,994,155
1881....	13,067,911	5,605,705	7,462,146
1882....	12,429,319	6,482,340	5,946,679
1883....	11,550,101	6,480,544	5,069,567
1884....	11,502,561	6,513,028	4,999,433

The increased revenue in 1881 was illusory. Already in 1882, a considerable decrease was shown; and when on January 1st of the succeeding year the reduced coffee tariff became effective, this became the principal cause of the great depression of the last two years. Whereas, as is natural, the working expenses show an increase during the five years of 1,246,663\$, the nett revenue has decreased to the extent of 994,722\$. These figures demand study. So much fool for study do they furnish, that if the State had guaranteed 7 per cent. interest on the capital employed in the railway, not even paper money could the interest have been met by the revenue of 1884, when the capital employed reached 95,648,323\$ and the nett revenue 4,999,433\$. It should be further noted that, if the guarantee was in accordance with those in vigor, it would be applicable to the sections not yet under traffic, which would increase the capital to 100,000,000\$, on which the responsibility of the State being 7,000,000\$, a deficit of 2,000,000\$ would result.

LOCAL NOTES

—There are still vacancies in the staff of the National Guard, but these are being rapidly filled.

—The Ilha das Flores immigrant station salaries amounted to 2,142\$197 during the month of June.

—The inauguration of electrical illumination at the Biblioteca Nacional took place on the evening of the 1st inst.

—The American packet *Advance* arrived at Pernambuco on the 2nd inst. and left for the south on the same day.

—A despatch from the minister of justice to the chief of police authorizes the private night-watchmen project, who will be allowed arms, if the chief considers it necessary.

—Our artillerymen do not seem to be good shots. On the 23rd, in practice, a shell was fired at a target about 1,000 metres off, but it went into a house 3,000 metres away and some 300 metres out of the line of fire.

—Subscriptions are now being received on the Royal Mail steamers for the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the *Humber*. It is proposed to raise a fund of £7,000 to which the city of Southampton and the Royal Mail Co. have already subscribed liberally.

—Our esteemed colleague, the *Diário de Notícias*, says that some barrels of petroleum had come ashore at one of the Azores islands and that a shipwreck, it was feared, had occurred. Barrels of petroleum not being natural products of the ocean, the fear is well based.

—The government has declined to permit Mr. Herbert E. Hunt to construct a large refrigerating establishment in this city for the preservation of meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, etc. Probably the preservation of the official slaughter house at Santa Cruz is of far more importance. When will the state learn to keep its hand off such enterprises?

—The last section of the Corcovado railway was opened to traffic on the 1st inst.

—The new American minister and consul-general for this capital are expected to arrive on the *Advance* on the 7th inst.

—The *Glovers* is announced to sail for New York direct on the 5th inst. at 9 a. m., and the *Mermaid* on the 6th at 10 a. m. calling a northern ports.

—Mr. Ernest Greve, the well known coffee broker, has favoured us with a table of the coffee receipts, prices, etc. for the crop year just finished, for which we are under many obligations.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the payment of 13,632 marks to the Hamburg colonization society on account of 206 immigrant passages from that port to Brazil.

—After various decisions and counter-orders, it is proposed now that the statue of Conselheiro Buarque de Macedo shall be placed in the central station of the Dom Pedro II railway. Better than posting it on a dry fountain.

—The *Jornal* is rough on the legislature and particularly on such as have been so consistent in repeating that the Treasury not the banks need assistance. The *doyen* of the Rio press calls the argument *puri logomachia*!

—H. B. M'ships *Ametyst* and *Algérie* arrived here on the 28th and the *Stork* and *the Advance* on the 30th ult.. all from the River Plate. There will probably be a cricket match arranged between the officers and the Rio Cricket Club.

—In the United States there has occurred a terrible tempest, which destroyed a part of Texas. After an overflow of the Bruno, an inundation occurred which carried away all the bridges and left over 2,000 people houseless.—*Diário Mercantil*, 3rd July.—Fancy!

—The United States frigate *Lancaster* arrived in port on the 1st inst. coming from the Mediterranean and calling at the Congo and St. Helena on the way. The *Lancaster* is under the command of Captain Potter, and carries the ensign of Admiral English as the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron.

—The directors of the Centro da Lavoura e do Comércio have recently received a memorandum from many merchants of this city asking that a general meeting of business men be called to discuss a petition to the government against a continuation of the present system of judicial executions and particularly to that part of the law known as "forced adjudications."

—Nearly 11,000 bags of Indian corn from the River Plate have been received at this port since our last issue — and more is on the way. *Essencial agricultura*, of course! but it is cheaper and easier to buy such things abroad than to produce them at home. In the present instance, however, Brazil does produce Indian corn, but it costs more to transport it a hundred miles by rail than a thousand miles by water.

—We gather from a speech of the minister of war in the Senate on the 5th ult. that Brazil has a military force of 30 generals, 7,436 officers and 13,500 private soldiers. The small number of officers in comparison with the rank and file is a matter for serious alarm and merits the immediate attention of the government. There should be no time lost in bringing up the number of officers to an effective equality with the privates, so that in case of war there may be at least one officer in command of every soldier.

—Dr. Joaquim Nabuco took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies on the 2nd inst., as the representative of the 5th Pernambuco district. His friends claim that he represents the 1st district also, and the whole province of Pernambuco has joined in acclaiming his second election, which gives him by far the strongest credentials possessed by any member of the lower house. They ought to be apparent to the *escravistas* by this time that they have been making a very serious mistake. They have been playing with fire, and, if we mistake not, they have burned their fingers badly.

—The disappropriation of the Serra do Comércio lands for the additional water supply of this city came up for arbitration at the office of the solicitor-general on the 3rd Inst., and the award was adverse to the government on every count. The government appraisers were Drs. André Gustavo Paulo de Frontin and Carlos Augusto de Miranda Jordão who fixed a total valuation of 162,000\$000 on the three estates disappropriated. The appraisers chosen by the owners of the property were Drs. José Américo dos Santos and José Antônio Pereira de Magalhães Castro whose total award was 477,955\$50. The arbitrator appointed by the government was the Barão de Laguna, who decided in favor of the latter award. Two of the three estates, which are the principal ones required, cost their owners only 10,422\$. The price which the government offered for the properties at the beginning of last year was 113,053\$.

THE RIO NEWS.

5

The March salaries in the central office of the state telegraph department amounted to 57,513\$.

The construction of the Ilha Grande lazaretto is going forward with renewed activity. Just when it will be completed no one knows.

We are glad to observe that the assassin of Sr. Rumpf in Frankfort has been condemned to death. Ilivas-Reuter furnishes the news.

A telegram to Sr. Castelões on the 3rd inst. announces that the Ferrari opera company is to leave Montevideo for this city on the 12th, and directs that subscriptions be opened at once for a season of Italian opera.

The United States commission in South American states for the development of commercial relations, were passengers on the ill-fated *Guanabara*. Many of the passengers were taken on to Southampton by the *Vigilus*.

By an imperial decree of the 27th ult. is promulgated the prorogation of the budget of last year for the first four months of the current year, to which is added an appropriation of 52,500\$ for the Chili commission, and an authorization to issue 16,000,000\$ more of treasury bills, "in anticipation of revenue."

The large number of new notes coming into circulation recently is leading to a belief that the government is anticipating its authorization to emit 25,000,000\$ more of paper money. Such a thing, however, would seem very improbable after Senator Paranaguá's defense of Brazilian integrity on the 3rd inst.

The Rio Cricket Club had a lawn-tennis tournament, handicapped, that commenced on the 24th ult. and was finished on the 29th. For the benefit of foreigners, we may here explain that St. John the Baptist has charge of the first and St. Peter of the second day. The winners were Messrs. Joseph Peake and Closs (received 15) who beat Messrs. Walter and Matheson (received 30) in the final tie.

The exposé of the Bustamante treaty for securing the gas contract of this city is occasioning not a few inquiries as to the interest taken by officials in calling for new tenders. If Bustamante felt compelled to expend 1,000,000 francs to secure a contract when his bid was much lower than the rest, what did the others spend in an attempt to secure the same result? If tenders can be called for every year on such terms, and the sinews of war he obtained from abroad, the officials and *absolutamente influentes* of this capital ought to live in chagrin.

Renewed efforts are now being made to secure new subscribers for the British Subscription Library, the support of which has greatly fallen off during late years. The Library has a large and good selection of books, periodicals and newspapers, and certainly merit a better support than it has been receiving. With some modifications it could be made not merely useful to the English and American residents of the city, but a centre of literary and social life of genuine merit. Such an agency is certainly needed, and we hope that the new support given to the Library will make an improvement possible at an early day.

There seems to have been a very great indifference among the inhabitants of Caravellas to the requirements of the rescue passengers of the *Guanabara*. A Brazilian account of the shipwreck says that there were some 300 people assembled at the landing. It was 7 o'clock in the evening and the passengers were both wet and hungry, and yet not a word of sympathy, and not a house was opened for food and shelter. The one hotel of the place had two beds to offer, which were given to the women, while the men made themselves as uncomfortable as possible on the floor. And for this and a very scant allowance of food, the landlord wanted 10\$00 a day for each person. Caravellas is quite welcome to the reputation gained by this incident.

An extraordinary meeting of the Associação Commercial has been convened to day for the discussion of a petition to the government for some definite settlement of the emancipation question. The call was signed by men of moderate views who are connected with neither extreme, and may therefore be accepted as an expression of a general opinion among business men that something must be done at once to bring this present state of uncertainty to a close. It is to be hoped that the Associação will be patriotic enough to lay aside all consideration of purely private interest, and will devote itself to a discussion of those of a public and general character. It must be evident to every thinking man that the planters are very far from being the only ones who are suffering from this crisis, or who are deserving of sympathy. There is not an industry in the country which is not suffering severely, and commerce more than all. To save a few millions for the pockets of a few planters is a very inadequate reason for continuing a crisis which is costing the whole country millions every year.

We have the *Mousquetaires au Convent* realized. The 7th battalion of the line are to take up their quarters in a part of the Sant'Antonio convent. It happens to be a monastery, but this does not fit the quotation, so it is called a *convento*.

O *Paiz* says that it hears the *chaste croisit* lately occurred in our diplomatic service will cost 70,000\$. And little enough too, with our Treasury absolutely overflowing with money. Why the *Paiz* should get up on its ear and make severe remarks about the service is inexplicable.

An actress here had the following effect upon a critic: "She does not produce estacy, she impresses; she does not attract, she dominates and crushes (*esmagá*); she does not always unseal one (*converte*), but she always subjungates!" We do not know if the critic, subjected to such wear and tear, yet exists, or whether he has succumbed.

Our sanitary authorities embargoed some wines which arrived here in January last upon information that they were adulterated. The consignees have up to the end of June been unable to get the wine analyzed by the authorities, and it lies in store awaiting this formality. *Couzas do Brasil!* In the meantime the national artificial product is analyzed promptly and enjoys an uninterrupted sale.

A New York religious paper says that soap is used as currency in certain parts of Mexico. It is stamped by government and represents 1 1/2 cents per cake. So long as the stamp is not obliterated the cake is current (*currant*). This novelty in exchanges somewhat resembles our paper money. The intrinsic value of each is subject to extreme discounts, the one from use, the other by government fiat.

The *Jornal do Commercio* in referring to central factories says there are 41 with guaranteed interest and 18 without this. The guaranteed capital is stated to be 22,830,000\$ and secured (*afincado*) capital 1,600,000\$. From May 1884 to June 1885, concessions have been declared lapsed representing a capital of 5,220,000\$. Our colleague thinks that parliament should pass a law fixing the maximum of guaranteed interest at the present figure; in which we thoroughly agree.

Although H. M. the Emperor expressed a desire that direct commercial relations between Russia and Brazil should be established, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Centro de Lavoura e do Commercio, the wonderful success of exhibitions and the pride of how the Russians are fêted by Englishmen and Germans serving as intermediaries, the *Jornal do Commercio* does not seem to be altogether certain that this direct trade will become an early factor in the commerce of Brazil. Our *dezen* is delusive in the summary of the benefits derived from the exposition: Before the arrival of the Brazilian delegates no coffee was sold as Brazilian; after their departure only Brazilian coffee was for sale! The benefits Java, Moçambique and Ceylon obtained from our Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio are incalculable.

The fiscal engineer of the train companies in his report on the various inventions to prevent accidents, says that none are worthy of adoption, and prescribes care on the part of passengers. If it be considered that the greater proportion of accidents happens to foot-passengers the engineer's advice is useless. What should be done, is to prohibit and heavily punish every infraction of this prohibition, the mad rate at which the cars are driven through our streets. The drivers complain that they are fined if they do not observe the schedule time and require to gallop through the streets to make up for stoppages. If this be so, let director, or two, of the companies he prosecuted and oblige such a modification of schedules, as will give an ample allowance for possible detentions in a trip. They ought to have enough experience by this time. The matter is a crying shame and no punishment is too severe to bring about a correction.

The Club Beethoven gave their 2nd *matinée* on the 28th ult. There was only a fair attendance at the Cassino and the concert was not perfectly satisfactory. There was not a good division of the two parts; two much string instrument in the first, and two much piano in the second. The vocal parts of the first were not at all up to the mark; the tenor had not voice for so large a room and even Mr. Krutisch did not attain his usual excellence. The second part, barring the piano surplus, was decidedly better. A duet for the piano, executed by Messrs. Arthur Napoleon and Bevilacqua, was very well played; the tenor improved and the baritone was much better. A trumpet solo by Saint Saëns concluded the concert and was not generally applauded. The audience was rather chilly. We quite recognize the ability requisite to concoct a programme for such an entertainment and appreciate Mr. Bevilacqua's labors, but we cannot congratulate him on his success on this occasion. Press opinions show amusing differences in appreciating the concert. We are in a minority.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Brazil and Java: Report on Coffee Culture in America, Asia and Africa; by C. F. Van Delden Laerne. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1885.

The mission of Mr. Van Delden Laerne to this country last year has borne fruit in the publication of a voluminous and very valuable report, which, through the kindness of the Dutch consul-general of this city, has just been laid upon our table. The report, however, is really something more than a reprint upon coffee culture, for it is a careful, conscientious and comprehensive study of the present economic and political condition of Brazil. The author rightly felt that the future of coffee production in this country depended upon other conditions than those of soil, climate and cultivation, and so he has included studies on its political history, of slavery and emancipation, immigration, agrarian conditions, finance, railways and on trade and banking. All these are important factors influencing the continuance and prosperity of Brazil's chief productive industry, and as such have been very thoughtfully treated. It may be that the author's conclusions will not be accepted without now and then a protest or disclaimer, but we are convinced that his long experience in connection with coffee planting and the thoroughness and impartiality with which he collected the data required, will lead the great majority of his readers to render a hearty acquiescence in the results of his work. We shall take pleasure in drawing upon his work for data whenever the occasion permits.

We have received the first number of *La France*, a new organ of the French colony of this city. The paper is well edited and well printed, and will, we trust, be well received.

Jornal das Crianças; Vol. 11, No. 1. An illustrated bi-monthly journal for children.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 4th, 1885

	June 23	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3
Stock this morning, bags.....	155,000	159,000	159,000	159,000	160,000	139,000	139,000	139,000
Receipts yesterday, bags.....	10,000	13,000	11,000	8,000	8,000	6,000	5,000	8,000
Sales for United States, bags.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
State of the market.....	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady
Exchange on London, private.....	16 1/2	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15	15
Prices: regular 1st per 10 kilos expenses, and freight by steamer.....	at 4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses and freight by steamer.....	at 3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
do Receipts for 2 days.....	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c
do 3 days.....	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c	750 c

	Bank rate of exchange on London today.....	17 1/2 d.	Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000), gold 27 d.	110,000	July 1	July 2	July 3
do value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000), gold 27 d.	do	do	do	110,000	139,000	139,000	139,000
do do do in U. S.	do	do	do	110,000	139,000	139,000	139,000
coin at \$4 84 per £1 sig.....	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
do \$1 on (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
do of £1 sig. in Brazilian gold.....	8,889	8,889	8,889	8,889	8,889	8,889	8,889

Bank rate of exchange on London today..... 17 1/2 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 637 rs. gold

do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4 84 per £1 sig..... 35 30 cts.

Value of \$1 00 (\$4 80 per £1 sig.) in Brazilian

currency (paper)..... 2 817

Value of £1 sterling

138,521

750 c

75

June 27.	
56 Banco Commercial.....	242,000
100 deb. Leopoldina R.R.....	170,000
88 Jardim Botanico tramway.....	150,000
179 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brasil (gold)	
5% of 1 series.....	84,500
920 " " do no 2 series.....	83,500
* June 30.	
4 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070,000
149 Banco C. Real do Brasil.....	50,000
200 Jardim Botanico tramway.....	139,000
47 deb. Carris Urbanos do Rio.....	108,000
45 " Nithery do 2 series.....	170,000
84 Telephonica wdw.....	85,000
50 deb. Candeharia confluencia.....	233,000
59 " " do.....	224,000
20 hyp. notes Banco Predial.....	64,5%

July 2.

23 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072,000
75 " " do.....	1,073,000
25 Banco C. Real do Brasil wdw.....	50,000
22 deb. Menchié and Campo R.R.....	85,000
156 " Telephonica.....	180,000
115 hyp. notes Banco Predial.....	64,5%
163 " " do.....	65,0%
136 Banco C. Real do Brasil (6%).....	68,0%

July 3.

115 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075,000
4 " " do.....	80,000
25 Leopoldina R.R.....	135,000
40 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$.....	54,0%
50 " Telephonica.....	183,000
16 hyp. notes Banco Predial.....	65,0%

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the monthly receipts at the custom house in this city for the fiscal years 1883-84 and 1884-85. The internal revenue receipts consist of stamp taxes, taxes on houses, licences, etc. but they also include the deposits of funds belonging to dead and absent persons, and those for the emancipation fund.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 23.
NEWCASTLE—Nor lug *Zeus*; 261 tons; Christoffersen; 57 ds; cemento Watson, Ritchie & Co.
Lisbon—Nor bk *Ghoul*; 411 tons; Hansen; 52 ds; salt to
Lisbon; Costa & Co.
ANTWERPEN—Nor lug *Aahine*; 258 tons; Blin; 49 ds; sundries to Laury's & Co.

JUNE 24.
TONGATAPU—Gen lk *Caura*; 689 tons; Tenber; 59 ds; in
distress, bound for Lisbon.

JUNE 25.
NEW YORK—Br lug *Rapid*; 325 tons; Dakin; 75 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

JUNE 26.
CARDIFF—Br ship *Algomar*; 1183 tons; Verto; 53 ds; coal to
Wilson Sons & Co.

—Br bk *Bronlund*; 249 tons; Jones; 52 ds; coal to Royal
Mail Co.

—Nor bk *Mowia*; 637 tons; Johnsen; 50 ds; coal to
Watson, Ritchie & Co.

JUNE 27.
GENOVA via SANTOS—Swed bg *Vista*; 342 tons; Akermann;
100 ds; sundries to master.

JULY 1.
BUENOS AIRES—Por bk *Andrade Neto*; 224 tons; Oliveira;
sundries to Alvaro Moreira & Co.

JULY 2.
STANLEY (Falkland Islands)—Br lug *Harry Kesake*; 253
tons; Hill; 11 ds; fish to John Moore & Co.

HIGH SEAS—Br ship *Thomas N. Hart*; 146 tons; Blewett;
returned for more ballast.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 23.
SAN FRANCISCO—Aster ship *Alameda*; 1491 tons; Nichols,
same cargo.

ALGOA BAY—Br bk *Trossachs*; 553 tons; Batchelor, coffee.

JUNE 24.
CARDIFF—Br ship *Pendleton*; 1550 tons; Corning; ballast.
BATAVIA—Nor bk *Ole Smith Tongk*; 657 tons; Florence;
do.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL—Dutch bg *Hebe*; 169 tons; Becken;
sundries.

JUNE 25.
VICTORIA—Br lug *Hunteress*; 227 tons; Guan; ballast.

JUNE 26.
GENOA—Ital bg *Maria Joseph*; 110 tons; Benegri; same
cargo.

VALPARAISO—Br bk *Glenogle*; 928 tons; Marshall; do.

JUNE 27.
VALPARAISO—Br ship *Morning Light*; 1310 tons; Ladd; ball-
last.

BAUDIERS—Br bk *Ornate*; 686 tons; Baker; do.

—Br ship *Hatty County*; 652 tons; Card; do.

JULY 1.
BAUDIERS—Br bk *Anura*; 628 tons; Ritchie; ballast.

JULY 2.
SANDY HOOK—Br ship *Thomas N. Hart*; 146 tons; Blewett;
ballast.

NEW YORK—Br bk *Immortal*; 1388 tons; Porter; do.

JULY 3.
WILLINGTON—Gerb bk *Fidelio*; 382 tons; Meyer; ballast.

PAKANAGUA—Dutch scb *Barbara Hendriks*; 154 tons;
Meyer; sundries.

JULY 5.
NEW YORK—Nor lk *Echidna*; 503 tons; Johnsen; coffee.

PARNAMBUZ—Nor lk *Rossi*; 376 tons; Thorbjornsen; ballast.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Asina Liverpool 20 April

Amy Baltimore 15 April

Arvel Liverpool 11 May

Agnes Memel 26 April

Aumbagh Cardiff 9 June

Alex. Yeats Cardiff 11 May

Arturo Cardiff 11 May

Barca do Lago Oporto 11 April

Hristol Brunswick 11 May

Bremen Pensacola 11 May

British Scopre Cardiff 11 May

Camara Liverpool 11 May

Corlear New York 11 May

C. E. Long Rosario 11 May

Cidra Oporto 11 May

Cordina Oporto 11 May

C. S. Mytts at Bermuda 1 April

Coble Liverpool 11 April

Christina Liverpool 11 April

Cocheter Cardiff 11 April

Codorus Baltimore 11 April

Degregory A. Cardiff 11 April

D. H. Morris Cardiff 23 April

David Stewart Baltimore 2 May

D. Pedro II Baltimore 8 May

Etha Rosario 451 May 11

Emmanuel London 251 Jun 11

Eugene Cardiff 14 May

E. T. G. Cardiff 14 May

Ella Burgo 14 May

Ellerelle Liverpool 11 May

Florida Cardiff 29 April

Grey Eagle Baltimore 15 May

Gogha Richmand 16 May

Governor Rosario 16 May

Herman New York 16 May

Hannah McLean Rosario 16 May

Hans Belfast 4 April

Hawza Westerswick 24 April

Hilrich Hamburg 24 April

Hercules Cardiff 20 April

Iota Hamburg 23 May

Iota Lisbon 9 May

Iota Liverpool 18 May

Iota Rollins Baltimore 23 May

Kaleda London 11 May

Lithon London 11 May

Lithon Cardiff 25 May

Lithon Cardiff 18 April

Lithon Cardiff 25 May

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1º de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 420,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1º de Março.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

FIRE RISKS Authorized 1870
MARINE RISKS Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Pounds.... £5,245,104

Incomes against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates

John Moore & Co., agents.
(Agents for Lloyd's)

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent
use. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.
Rio de Janeiro.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1863
Loading Borth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New York.

Steamships.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

July Departures:

To New York:

(Every Saturday)

Olivier..... July 4th
Rose (Loading also in Santos)..... 11th
Mozart (Loading also in Santos)..... 18th
Dallon..... 25th

To Southampton:

Oreto..... July 15th
Galatea..... 20th

For Other Ports:

Douai Southampton and Liverpool July and
Carter Antwerp and Liverpool..... 10th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Cavouer..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
or Cowring.....

LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
17 Lendenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

No. 82 Rua 1º de Março

Broker:—Silvert Silverts,
Rua 1º de Março No. 35

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contract with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

1885

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 9	Fille.....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macébi, Pernambuco, Lisbon, and Vigo.
15	Airon.....	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.
17	Trent.....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 1st, 9th and 29th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 24th, 25th and 16th. The latter two proceed to the River Plate, the former going on to Santos only, where she loads for New York.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 29th of every month.

The steamer to New York will call at Barbados and St. Thomas, thus connecting with the West India line of the same company. Through tickets will be issued to any of the West India ports.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent.

Rua 1º de Março No. 49

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STREAM SHIP CO.

The fine packet

MERRIMACK,

will sail on the 5th inst., at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, entering the two last named ports

PARÁ and ST. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Comércio.

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Para

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 170,000

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, and MONTEVIDEO

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 225,000

Draws on:
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON;
Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS;
Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG;
Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, Sete de Setembro.

All kinds of commercial and general printing executed with neatness and dispatch. English commercial printing a specialty.

A new assortment of the latest style of type just received from the United States, in which will be found the best styles for circulars, bill heads, letter heads, and cards of any office in this city.

CRASHLEY & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editors, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Langstroth's Rubber Stamp.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Plessie & Lubin's and Royal Penwipes and Pen's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN

on the

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION

Compiled from the record of the cruise published in The Brooklyn Eagle.

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise; a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp.; Price 4\$00.

For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Established in connection with the publication office of "The Rio News." Well mounted with the latest styles of American type and the best of American presses.

All kinds of Commercial work executed at reasonable prices and with dispatch.

Special attention is given to English work.

The office will keep in stock all the commercial forms in regular use, and is now prepared to furnish:

Telegram Forms

for the Government lines, (T) in pads of 100 and 200 forms each.

U. S. Consular Invoices

with blanks for insertion of firm names. Special orders for forms with firm names filled with dispatch.

Custom-house Dispatches

for general use. Special forms with firm names printed on short notice.

FAHNESTOCK'S "B.A." VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loud y as to its wonderful efficacy.

We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and set that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mail. Although the style, editiorial, and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unchanged. At the beginning of 1881, the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by The News at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy The News has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its eleventh volume (January, 1884) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed by the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... \$10.00

English and American subscriptions..... £ 2 and \$ 10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:— Caixa no Correio, A

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.